

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ATTITUDE IS BLOW TO PROGRESS, MAYOR SAYS

(Continued from Page One.)

engineers, as body, heard the mayor's address on the lighting project the deputy state engineer arose and said that he believed the engineers should get back of the mayor.

"The committee of the chamber of commerce says that it is in favor of general improvements but believes that they ought to be financed from the general fund as has been the usual practice in such improvements heretofore.

"The committee evidently lacks information on this subject. In 1918 a bond issue was voted for the improvement of that year were carried on with money obtained from the bond issue. But what Ogden has done in the past is not a satisfactory guide for the future. Ogden has been going forward more rapidly than ever before and will continue to do so when normal times again come to this great country of ours. Ogden has been paying more than in any two years except 1917—the Heywood administration. But notwithstanding that very extensive paving campaign, demands for street work poured in from all over the city and the city engineer's office today is swamped with applications for sidewalk extensions, curb and gutter improvements, street paving, waterworks and other municipal improvements. How is this demand to be met in an intelligent way unless the city commissioners are authorized to borrow on the future, looking forward to the time when Ogden is a city of not only thirty-five thousand, but fifty, or sixty, or seventy thousand people? Ogden can be a city of seventy thousand within five years if Ogden takes full advantage of all of its opportunities, including the one of making Ogden civically more beautiful and attractive.

"Commissioner Fyfe and City Engineer Tracy make this statement: 'It has been stated by the chamber of commerce that the city has no definite plans or available information relative to the improvements to be made under the bond issue. This is not true, as the general program and the general outline, together with the necessary details and information are available and in keeping of the city engineer and are worked out in such a manner that an intelligent estimate of cost and a comprehensive method of procedure in the making of the improvements can be determined upon.

"The committee says that the city officials have no definite details with regard to the cost of a city lighting plant, or the amount of the local monopoly that the committee is not disposed to see the lighting proposition in the light in which it is presented. Here is a very pertinent message from the manager of the municipal lighting plant in Pasadena, California.

"It is not quite clear to people, other than those living in Pasadena, why everybody did not use light and power from its own system. The answer is that a large number of officials of the electric power and light trust—during the period of the keenest competition approximately sixty-seven of its stock holders had their homes in Pasadena and as a matter of course the company brought to bear every possible influence against a successful operation of the municipal plant. The question can be further answered by stating that a corporation receiving general aid from its service in other communities over a diversified system often uses a part of the money thus obtained, resorting to the medium of newspapers, paid solicitors and other means to prevent a municipal enterprise of the character of Pasadena from succeeding. It was an easy matter to write up very plausible articles attacking the city's enterprise and the wisdom of it and have an interested security holder of the corporation who lived in Pasadena attack, but was always promptly met and turned into a boomerang.

"Mayor Francis gives the following reasons why a municipal lighting plant has advantages over a privately-owned plant:
EASY TO BORROW.
"A high class service at the lowest price.
"There is no watered stock or inflation upon which interest must be paid.
"Interest ceases as soon as the bonds are paid off, and when all the bonds are paid off, interest ceases entirely.
"A municipality can borrow money at a very much lower rate of interest than a private corporation.
"The overhead expenses are lower.
"The city is not exposed to the play of favorites, and it will be found that less discrimination is shown on the part of

municipally owned utilities than with private corporations.

"A successful municipally owned and operated utility is the proof of democracy.

"It is more difficult to properly regulate a public utility than it is to operate one.

"The mayor says these statements are not original with him but are the consensus of opinion of big, forward-looking men, who have had wide experience in planning and operating municipal public utilities.
"The mayor further says, that if Ogden were to have a city lighting system such as Pasadena has—and Pasadena is a city a little larger in population than Ogden, with the same area—all the bonded obligations now proposed would be carried by the revenue of the light plant. In proof of this he calls attention to the fact that Pasadena last year obtained a revenue of \$349,000 from its lighting system with an expenditure of only \$167,000. After allowing for interest on bonds, and setting aside a large sum for depreciation Pasadena's lighting system has accumulated a surplus of hundreds of thousands of dollars and it is estimated that in the twelve years of operation, has saved to the light consumers of Pasadena, the immense sum of two million dollars.

STARTS WITH \$125,000.
"And how much of a bond issue, the mayor asks, do you think that Pasadena called for to start this great city industry? Would you believe it, only \$125,000! Pasadena's entire call upon its city credit has been only for \$565,000 over a period of a number of years, and with that money every part of Pasadena has been covered with a lighting system. Here's a paragraph from the report of the manager giving a little of the history of the inception of the movement.

"On May 2, 1906, the citizens voted \$125,000 the first installment of bonds. Between 1906-7, the property owners were assessed \$52,332. The second bond issue of \$50,000, for enlarging the plant and completing the street lighting system was voted on February 20, 1908. The third and last bond issue for \$150,000, was voted February 11, 1909. At this time the street lighting system had been completed and commercial service had been rendered to quite a large number of people since October, 1905."

"Now, if the citizens of Ogden will read that paragraph and read it closely, they will discover that with less than \$250,000, Pasadena put in its own power plant and distributing system, covering the entire light system and the commercial district of the city. Does this not give a complete answer to the statement of the local light monopoly that an electric system of this kind costs millions of dollars? Even allowing for the increased cost of materials that enter into the construction of an electric system, there is a very wide margin to be accounted for by those who go about the streets speaking for the Utah Power & Light company, and this does not take into consideration the vast improvements in electrical equipment that have been brought about since 1906 and in a measure would overcome the difference in cost of an electric plant built a number of years ago and now.

"Pasadena is supplying its people with electric power generated by steam and the costs are as follows:
Cost of all current sold Mills
Cost of distribution 3 1/2
General expenses 2 8-10
Interest 2 9-10
This is on a load factor of 44 per cent.

"The most competent engineer has presented figures to the mayor showing that electric energy can be manufactured in Ogden by steam at 8-8-10 mills per kilowatt hour. If these figures are correct, the city of Ogden can develop its own electric energy by steam and water power and give to the people of this community the same rates that are given to the people of Pasadena, namely, five cents per kilowatt hour for home lighting, and three cents per kilowatt hour for the largest consumers of light, and as low as 1-2-10 cents for the users of power.

"In bringing the water down from the Cuyamper Creek in enlarging the city's water supply, it is estimated that 2,000 hydro-electric horse power could be created.
OTHER EXAMPLES.
Pasadena is not the only city in the United States that is enjoying the benefits of municipally owned plant. Cleveland, Ohio, is giving its people electric light at 3 cents per kilowatt hour, and in 1915 turned into the city treasury \$194,000. There are over 2,000 cities in the United States owning and operating their municipal light

For your special type of skin— there is a special treatment

Skins differ widely—are you using the right treatment for your type of skin?

If your skin is a constant problem to you—if you cannot keep it smooth and flawless—then you may be sure it is because you are not using the right treatment for your special type of skin.

Skins differ widely—and each different type of skin needs a different kind of care.

The girl whose complexion is of an oily type should use a special form of cleansing to counteract its tendency to become disagreeably shiny.

The girl with a pale, sallow skin needs a treatment that will rouse and stimulate the delicate pores and blood vessels.

No matter what your type of skin happens to be—you can overcome its defects! By the right treatment, followed persistently, you can give it the natural charm, the fresh loveliness and color that come from a healthy, well-cared-for condition of the skin itself.

Remember that your skin is constantly changing—each day old skin dies and new skin takes its place. By giving this new skin the special care suited to its needs you can make it as clear and smooth as you want it to be.



For the girl with an oily skin

If you are continually embarrassed by that most common of troubles—an oily skin and shiny nose—begin tonight to use this simple treatment:

First cleanse your face thoroughly by washing it in your usual way with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water. Wipe off the surplus moisture, but leave the skin slightly damp. Now with warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

This treatment will help to make your skin clearer and fresher the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit, and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's brings.

Use daily—to keep your skin in good condition

If used regularly, Woodbury's Facial Soap has a markedly beneficial effect on the skin as an organism. It stimulates the pores and blood vessels, and gives the skin tissues firmness and tone.

The power of Woodbury's Facial Soap to benefit and improve the complexion is due to the fact that it is based on a special formula, the result of years of scientific study of the skin and its needs. Only the purest and finest ingredients enter into this formula. In con-

sequence Woodbury's Facial Soap can be used with extremely sensitive and tender skins which often react unfavorably to other toilet soaps.

Use Woodbury's daily in your toilet and see how instantly your skin will begin to respond to its tonic qualities.

You will find Woodbury's one of the most economical soaps you have ever used. A 25-cent cake lasts for a month or six weeks—almost twice as long as an ordinary toilet soap of the same apparent size.

Study the special needs of your skin—find out just what its weaknesses are, and begin, now, to use the treatment that will overcome them. Three of the famous Woodbury treatments for improving the skin are republished on this page. You will find additional treatments for each different type of skin in the booklet of treatments, "A Skin You Love to Touch," which is wrapped around every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Get a cake of Woodbury's today, at any drug store or toilet goods counter, and find in the booklet the treatment recommended for your skin. Begin using it tonight.

A 25-cent cake will last for a month or six weeks of any treatment, and for general cleansing use for that time. The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, New York and Perth, Ontario.



For the girl who is pale and sallow

If your skin is pale and colorless, use this new steam treatment for it:

One night a week fill your bowl full of hot water—almost boiling hot. Bend over the top of the bowl and cover your head and the bowl with a heavy bath towel so that no steam can escape. Steam your face for thirty seconds. Now lather a hot cloth with Woodbury's Facial Soap. With this wash your face thoroughly, rubbing the lather well into your skin with an upward and outward motion. Rinse first with warm water, then with cold. Finish by rubbing it for thirty seconds with a piece of ice. Dry carefully.

The very first time you use this Woodbury steam treatment, your skin will begin to show more color. The other six nights of the week, cleanse your skin thoroughly in the usual way with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water.



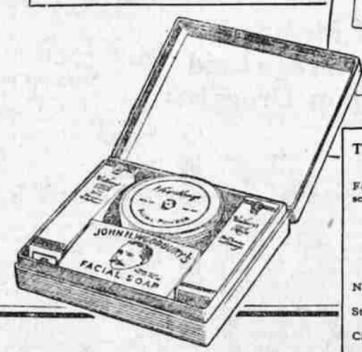
For the girl who is troubled with blackheads

APPLY hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened.

Now with a rough washcloth, work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear, hot water, then with cold—the colder the better.

If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice. Dry carefully.

To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a fish brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.



A-SKIN-YOU LOVE-TO-TOUCH
CUT OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TODAY
THE ANDREW JERGENS CO.
— Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
For the enclosed 25 cents please send me your miniature set of the Woodbury skin preparations containing:
The treatment booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch."
A trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap.
A sample tube of the new Woodbury's Facial Cream.
Samples of Woodbury's Cold Cream and Facial Powder.
Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____ State: _____

NATIONAL BANK
FIRST
MEMBERS
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
Saturday Wages 52 times, plus 4%
You earn as much on Saturday afternoon as you do on Friday afternoon. The money you receive for Saturday afternoon is virtually a present to you. And why not present yourself with the rest of your Saturday wages—and deposit it in a Savings Account.
Figure out how much you would have at the end of the year—take your Saturday wages, multiply it by 52, and add a per cent interest compounded quarterly. Rather surprising, isn't it?
NEXT SATURDAY, deposit your wages with this bank. Keep it up each week—and you'll soon be mighty proud of your bank account.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OGDEN SAVINGS BANK
Capital and Surplus... \$650,000
You'll be glad you saved your money

MURINE
Night and Morning, Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Smart or Burn, If Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Cuticura Is Just Right For Baby's Tender Skin
Bathe him with Cuticura Soap and warm water. Dry gently and if any sign of redness, roughness, irritation or rash is present, anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe, soothe and heal. Finally dust on a few grains of the fragrant, delicately medicated Cuticura Talcum.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 86, Malden, Mass. Sold everywhere. Keep the Ointment in the Jar. Talcum in the Box. Cuticura Soap always without soap.

TURKS SIGN PEACE WITH RUSSIAN REDS
LONDON, March 19.—The signing at Moscow March 16 of a Russo-Turkish treaty, is reported in a Moscow wire today. The pact is described as "establishing fraternal relations between the two countries."

RECEIVER IGNORES RAIL BOARD REQUEST
ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—B. G. Bugg, receiver of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railway, announced tonight he would not appear before the railway labor board in Chicago Monday as requested by the board to attend a hearing on the road's wage reduction which was followed by a strike March 5 of union employees. Announcement also was made that the freight embargo on the road has been lifted.
Capital punishment prevails in 12 states.
"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET—AH!
"Tiz" is grand for aching, swollen, tender, calloused feet or corns.
Ah! What relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, aching, tender, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, calloused bunions.
No matter what ails your feet with what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "Tiz". It is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "Tiz" cures your foot trouble, so you'll never limp or drag up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, calloused bunions.
Get a box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Think once "Tiz". Get a whole year's foot comfort for a few cents. Just of it. Advertisement.